

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Paris Once More the Capital of France.

IQUIQUE TAKEN.

Bismarck Returns Thanks for Affectionate Inquiries.

IGNATIEFF'S AMBITION.

Abdul Hamid's Purveyors Present Their Little Bills.

PIONEERS OF LESSEPS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 28, 1879.

The Earl of Durham died in London on Wednesday.

The Crown Prince Frederick William has arrived at Berlin.

The Casaria has renounced her intention of going to Florence on Monday.

The Standard's Madrid correspondent says the ex-Empress Eugénie will return to England in December.

Intelligence has been received at Rio Janeiro that the Chileans have occupied Iquique, which had been previously abandoned by the allies.

The Times' Berlin correspondent announces that Countess Kantzau, the only daughter of Prince Bismarck, has been delivered of a son.

M. de Lesseps will start for Panama early in December. A brigade of pioneers and surveyors has already left to prepare for cutting the canal.

The council of Turkish Ministers has decided to do its utmost to bring about a direct understanding with Greece and to avoid an appeal to the Powers.

A despatch to the Daily News from Berlin reports that the Bundesrath has accepted the proposed Prussian government to continue the state of siege in Berlin another year.

The Paris Figaro asserts that Prince Jerome Napoleon, during a recent visit to Cardinal Bismarck, declared that he intended to publish a letter against article 7 of the Educational bill.

Court Schouboff went to Windsor Castle yesterday to present his letters of recall. He will go to Cannes to-morrow, and hopes to return to England in the spring to fulfil private engagements.

The Telegraph's Vienna despatch reports that General Ignatieff, who returned to St. Petersburg when the retirement of Prince Gortschakoff was mooted, has also become a candidate for the Chancellorship of Russia.

A despatch from Larissa, Cyprus, to the Daily News says the European colony has become alarmed at repeated judicial faults and has handed to the consuls a collective protest soliciting the assistance of the Powers.

AUSTRIAN LEGISLATION.

The Liberal Club, of Vienna, passed, on Wednesday night, a motion favoring the reducing of the army in time of peace by 25,000 men. Subsequently it passed a motion favoring the limitation of the operation of the army law to three years, but of maintaining the army at its present strength. Both of these motions being contrary to the terms of the government's Army bill the bill cannot pass the Lower House of the Reichsrath in its present form, as it will fail to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

The Ministry will probably submit to the Chambers to-day, as part of their programme, the gradual abolition of the remainder of the gabelle tax, an increase of the duty on petroleum and the reorganization of the taxes and charges on all government grants and concessions. They will also express the earnest desire of the Cabinet and all fractions of the Left to hasten the electoral reforms. The Chamber of Deputies received the new Ministry very coldly.

SHOOTING AN ALBANIAN EXILE.

Some sensation has been caused by the killing of an Albanian exile by a German gendarme. The Albanian was clandestinely visiting his parents at Dannemarie, within the German frontier. He fled from the gendarme, who fired upon him. The villagers were much excited and tried to lynche the gendarme.

TURKEY'S FINANCIAL DISTRESS.

Several special correspondents of the London papers call attention to serious financial distress at Constantinople. The Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says the purveyors for the Sultan's palace have suspended the daily supplies, owing to the non-payment of long-standing bills, but that Osman Pacha is still able to draw his enormous salary.

BACKER IN THE FIELD.

The Daily News' despatch from Cabul says General Baker's cavalry came into conflict with a force of natives near Maidan, during which several of the natives were killed. General Baker was to attack the natives in force on the 27th inst.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Post's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the Russian army in Central Asia will be reinforced by four regiments. The general staff is preparing a plan for a new route for an advance. The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent asserts that Russia is organizing a plan for the capture of Merv in the spring, by the forcible passage of troops through Persia, if necessary.

BISMARCK THANKS HIS FRIENDS.

The North German Gazette publishes the following letter from Prince Bismarck, dated Varsin, November 15:—"In consequence of reports circulated by the press respecting the state of my health a large number of friendly

communications and medical remedies reach me from all parts—after Germany from England more especially. However gratifying these proofs of sympathy, I am, unfortunately, not yet well enough to be able to thank the senders by letter. I therefore beg all those who have given me pleasure by their benevolent wishes to help me to accept my most sincere thanks through this channel."

DENMARK'S KING IN BERLIN.

The Pall Mall Gazette has the following despatch from Berlin:—"The Danish Minister here, in private conversation, says the visit of the King of Denmark to Berlin is merely an act of courtesy, significant enough from such point of view, but devoid of any political object. It seems to be understood that this visit has no connection with either the Guelph fund or the Greek question."

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING IN GERMANY.

The Americans in Berlin celebrated Thanksgiving by a church service in the morning. In the afternoon a fête was given at the Hotel de Rome, at which 150 Americans were present. Herr Philippson, Director of the Foreign Office; Professor Rudolf Guelst, of the University of Berlin; and Professor Wilhelm Eduard Weber, of the University of Göttingen, were among the guests. Minister Witte presided and proposed the health of the Emperor William. Herr Philippson proposed the health of the President of the United States.

GAMBETTA'S HOUSEWARMING.

OPENING THE FRENCH CHAMBERS—THEIR QUIET REMOVAL FROM VERSAILLES TO THE PALAIS BOURBON—PARIS REGAINS HER POSITION AS THE CAPITAL OF FRANCE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Nov. 27, 1879.

There was much speculation in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon last evening over the situation in regard to the Ministry. It is the general opinion that its prestige is shaken. Some influential members of the Left think that a new Cabinet, with M. Gambetta as Premier, is inevitable; but the weight of opinion seems to be that the present Ministers will remain until the middle of February, with a modification, whereby M. de Freycinet will become Premier, M. Waddington remaining as Foreign Minister. In opening the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Gambetta congratulated the House on the restoration to Paris of the legal title of capital of France. This restoration, he said, would render closer the bonds of national unity and it attested the confidence placed in the good sense and patriotism of the population of Paris. M. Gambetta besought the Chamber to forego all useless and passionate scenes and concentrate its efforts on securing the grandeur of the country and strengthening the Republic. Deputy Haentjen questioned the government relative to measures for the relief of the sufferers from the commercial crisis. He moved that the public works be pushed and that the import duty on grain be abolished. M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, replied that the government will promptly consider all proposals to ameliorate the position of the population of the Republic. The order of the day pure and simple was then voted.

THE PALAIS BOURBON.

[The Chamber of Deputies' new hall at the Palais Bourbon is worthy of the high dignity of their body. The hangings are rich and costly, the seats and desks of polished oak, the tribune and president's chair of exquisite carving. The light is produced by a large number of gasburners, and is distributed through a luminous ceiling. The aspect of the transformed hall causes a most favorable impression, as its dimensions appear in their full extent. The ornamentation is sober, without excluding a certain richness, and has a good effect. The front of the tribune of the first row is painted a yellowish white, with gilt mouldings, while the back is lined with red cloth, which sets off the decorations. The second row is hung with red velvet, with gold trimmings. The architect has been able to provide 700 places for the public; at Versailles there were 697. The seats for the Deputies are 563 in number for 535 members. The surplus permits a special bench being appropriated to the Ministers, the members of the government and Commissioners. Ninety-nine places are reserved for the press of Paris, the provinces and foreign countries. They are on the second tier and are provided with a special staircase. Behind the President's chair is a large panel which, under the July monarchy, was occupied by a picture representing the taking of the oath to the King; under the Empire it was covered with a green cloth. The architect has placed there a magnificent piece of Gobelins tapestry. The Minister of Fine Arts, in accord with the President of the Chamber, is about to open a competition for a design for this panel, the subject of which will probably be selected from one of the episodes in the history of France during the last eighty years. As to the necessary services, the offices of the questors and secretaries, printing department, post and telegraph, they are in full operation. The Deputies are seated in places corresponding to those they occupied at Versailles. The distribution of the groups is therefore the same and the sittings will retain their usual exterior physiognomy. The restoration of the railings and statues as well as the exterior of the Legislative Palace toward the river is completed. The figures which represent Prudence and Justice, by Roland and Houdon; Sully, by Beauvallet; Colbert, by Dumont; l'Hospital, by Desnoes; and d'Aguesseau, by Foucault, have been scraped and covered with a white varnish.]

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

THE COMMANDER OF THE DEMOCRATS REQUESTED FOR COMPLICITY WITH THE INSURGENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27, 1879.

News from Mexico states that Captain Lund, commander of the gunboat Demos, had been arrested at Mazatlan, and, upon giving his parole, had been permitted to depart with Minister Foster for the City of Mexico, and it was reported that he had left Mr. Foster and joined the insurgents twenty-four hours after quitting Mazatlan. Previous arrangements had been made to turn over the Demos to the insurgents, who were still in force outside Mazatlan, and the inhabitants were momentarily apprehending an attack from them. It was feared that the insurgents had captured a treasure train with \$80,000 in specie. General Manuel Marquez had attacked Laros and succeeded in entering the city and putting the government troops to flight. He was still in possession.

INSURGENTS ABOUT TO ATTACK THE CITY OF PAROL.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 27, 1879.

A letter from Laredo to to-day's Express states that the insurgents of Durango, Mexico, are about attacking the city of Parol, where the remainder of Governor Trias' troops retreated after their defeat at Chihuahua. General Drovino, with 300 men in Durango, is acting on the defensive. Governor Ancona, of Yucatan, with 3,000 men, opposing Palomins, who is backed by the federal government. The Mexican army is greatly demoralized by desertion. The government finds great trouble in providing men to oppose the insurgents in Durango, Chihuahua and other States.

IRELAND'S REVOLT.

Lawyer Rea Denounces Archbishop McCabe.

IN SLIGO JAIL.

Interviews with Imprisoned Leaders of the Land League.

USES OF AGITATION.

Has the Government Another Trump to Play?

MILITANT PRIESTHOOD.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

SLIGO, Nov. 27, 1879.

The close of the proceedings against the three Irish prisoners was to-day culminated by the eccentricities of Mr. John Rea, attorney-at-law, from Belfast. As soon as Mr. Monroe, prosecuting for the Crown, had resumed his seat and had said that he left his case in the hands of the Court, Mr. Rea sprang to his feet and proceeded to deliver an impassioned address. He called for a summons against Dr. McCabe, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. "What right," he demanded, "had the counsel for the Crown to read the pastoral published by a foe to the Irish people? What right had the Archbishop to say that they were driving God from their side by a violation of His law? What right had he to say that the doctrines preached by his client struck at the root of good faith and mutual confidence? This pastoral was a libel on his client. It was a libel on the Irish people." To this philippic the magistrates merely replied that if Mr. John Rea, attorney-at-law, did not call his witnesses they would at once close the case.

POLICEMEN CLEAR THE COURT.

Notwithstanding this injunction from the Bench Mr. Rea still continued his excited harangue. On this the magistrates hurriedly began to leave their seats. But the attention of the vast crowd in court was closely held by the speaker. He extolled the Fenians and Ribbonmen as heroes and martyrs. He said that Ireland should yet have a Parliament sitting near the statue of King William. He called on the magistrates to return to the bench and administer justice equitably. In answer to his call a file of policemen entered the doors at the back and surrounded the spectators. Mr. Rea told the Sheriff not to obey the order he had received to clear the court. He addressed the people, saying he would hold a public meeting and there denounce the magistrates as prejudiced and incompetent. Whereupon the court was cleared. Mr. Rea was the last to leave it, shouting and gesticulating to the end. On Saturday Mr. Parnell goes to Liverpool, on Monday to London.

INTERVIEW WITH KILLEN.

I had an interview with the Irish prisoners on Tuesday. When I arrived at the Sligo Jail early in the morning I found bodies of uniformed constables, armed with swords and rifles, grouped about the entrance, waiting to take Davitt and Killen to the court. I entered with official permission to see the prisoners. I found Killen cramped in a cell on the third floor, giving the final touches to a Christmas story for Christmas-keeping Irishmen. He had begun this story before his arrest, and had been allowed by the authorities to bring it to a conclusion. Mr. Killen is doubtless known to many people in America. About eight years ago he spent a year and a half there, and has always expected to go again and live there. Killen, like Daly and Davitt, denied the accuracy of the government reporters in making notes of his speech at Gurteen. He said that the people were entitled to defend themselves with pen and pencil, but not with the sword. A government witness swore that he called for armed resistance. Mr. Killen believed that agitation was the only remedy for the evils which now beset Ireland. That violence should be employed would be unfortunate; but no great popular reforms had ever been gained without some disorder. The government has doubtless cause already to regret the prosecutions, which would surely break down. The government believes there is no organization. "I don't say there is," said Mr. Killen, "and I don't say there is not. But they think we shall be easily broken up. The object of the government is to drive the agitators to acts of desperation."

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECOY DUCKS.

All that the authorities sought was an excuse for military interference. The speakers would never have gone so far as they did except for the opposition of the Catholic priests who had gone on the platforms, had interrupted and contradicted them, and so, making them angry, had driven the prisoners, thus bullied, into saying stronger things than were altogether advisable. Mr. Killen complained of the prison discipline. He was obliged to retire at five in the afternoon and get up at six in the morning. Three-quarters of an hour were allowed for exercise in the open air. No communication might be held with one another. No lights were furnished, or newspapers or books. Mr. Killen said he would never cease from his task of agitation till the great work of reform was accomplished. Mr. Davitt is in a cell near by. He is comfortable and cheerful, as, indeed, he well might be if his only hardship is imprisonment. He has already served nearly eight years in Her Majesty's prisons for his Fenian propen-

ties. The speech for which he was arrested was fiery and inflammatory, if it is reported correctly. He said that landlordism was a conspiracy which must be crushed. Mr. Monroe characterized him on Tuesday as the most dangerous of all the prisoners. He is undoubtedly an earnest and energetic agitator, a man of great intelligence and considerable education. He returned from New York in December, and since that time has been constantly engaged in agitation. He is an ardent member of the Home Rule League. It was he who revived O'Connell's plan for the reconstruction of the Irish House of Commons. He expressed his belief that twelve or eighteen months, or perhaps two years, would be necessary to organize the country and to make the National Convention a thorough success. He thought the people should be prepared for the election of members—for Irish members—to sit where they ought to sit, in College Green, and that O'Connell's course would be the best that could be adopted for training the people to look forward to an Irish Parliament. The franchise should be manhood suffrages, and the voting should be by ballot.

DAVITT'S CONVICTIONS.

I began my interview by asking him many questions regarding New York. He expressed his expectation of returning there ere long. With respect to the case against him, he thought it would fall to the ground and that no jury would possibly convict on the evidence. He thoroughly believed in agitation as a means for relieving the necessities of the people, and he intended to continue in spite of the government and its persecution. He knows from his contact with the classes dependent upon cultivation of the land that most of them live on wretched food, dwell in miserable and unhealthy hovels, while by their labor and moral conduct they are deserving of a better and more civilized existence. The landlords earn nothing by labor. They are not in any way superior to ordinary people on the score of morality. They enjoy the pleasures of life, food in plenty, freedom from the misery and hardship which are incidental to the lives of those upon whose labor they subsist. Such disparity necessarily creates a discontent against the laws which are responsible for this glaring inequality. From this system crime and violence have sprung in the past and will again in the future.

"What," I asked, "is your opinion with regard to your arrest?"

"Great advantages," he replied, "will accrue from the agitation. It was a huge blunder on the part of the landlords and Dublin Castle."

"Do I understand you to say," I continued, "that the landlords are implicated in these proceedings?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Davitt. "They have flooded the Castle for the past three months with letters demanding my arrest. They never had to encounter such a spirit of independence and resistance as the peasantry have exhibited since the agitation began. Ordinarily the poor Irish farmer, who is politically and socially at the mercy of his territorial master, is afraid to dress himself and his children comfortably or even to enjoy substantial food lest the rack rent be completely changed. The notion that rents are too high and life in Ireland often too miserable to endure has long been fully realized; but that a landlord has no right in real equity to the land for which he extracts an iniquitous tax in the shape of rent had never or seldom occurred to the tenant farmer before."

RENT OR NO RENT?

"Do you mean that rent should be no longer paid?"

"No, I do not. What I mean to say is that the government of the country, which, of course, is not the rightful government of the country, is bound to the interests of the landlords, and therefore a general or partial refusal to pay rent would give power to the government over those who refused these dues. But an organized attitude on the part of the rentpayers against the exorbitant and arbitrary proceedings on the part of the landlords has in a few months compelled concessions and abatements which have been of the greatest benefit to the farmers. The price of land has also fallen, while the landowners, who are the farmers' worst enemies, have ceased to bid for land over the farmers' heads for want of competition."

"Do you think the government will stop at the arrests already made?"

"I am not sure that the government has shown all its hand. They appear to have done a very stupid thing, but have possibly more trumps to play."

Referring to the action taken by the priests with respect to the present agitation Davitt said:—

"I wish we could keep religion out of Irish politics. Then we should have a united Ireland."

DALY'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Daly was found by your correspondent in the coffee room of the Imperial Hotel, where he was resting after the excitement of the last few days. He is editor of the Connaught Telegraph, and is a specimen of the well-to-do, good natured, excitable Irishman who have learned a lesson which may well blind them to reason or to the rights of any class but the farmer. Speaking of his own case he said it was impossible that the reporters could have taken down the speech accurately, the noise being so great and the interruptions so frequent. He would not have been in his present position but for Canon McDermott, known as one of the Black Princes, who at Gurteen was constantly interrupting him with such remarks as "That is a lie" which made him angry and excited and probably caused him to say more than he intended. He knew that he sometimes got excited while speaking and often went very far, but when he wished to go up to or beyond the line of safety he talked so fast that while the people could understand the reporters

could not take down his words. The agitation might not do immediate good, but would certainly be ultimately of great benefit. It would be kept up, no matter who were imprisoned.

"We won't take home rule," said Mr. Daly. "We will take nothing" less than this—that the man who tills the soil shall own it. I speak next Sunday and shall continue speaking until we get what we ask for. Though I should be imprisoned for seven years I will repeat what I have already said the day after I come out. Meantime the tenants won't leave their farms though they should be shot down. Is it right that landlords should take an income out of poor farmers and not spend one penny of the money in Ireland, but squander it in London and Paris?"

ABSENTEE LANDLORDS.

"In Mayo, for instance, Sir Roger Palmer, Lord Dillon and the Marquis of Sligo take £100,000 out of the country, and divil a farthing do they spend in it. There are 500,000,000 Christians in the world, and in no other country but Ireland do they toil all the year round and give fifteen shillings out of twenty to the landlord. If a farmer makes a little more he is handicapped by an immediately increased rent. Most people in this country have not the courage to speak their opinions. Many men speak well to us, but in the presence of the landlord they go on their knees. But never fear, I shall always do my duty."

Your correspondent asked if doing his duty had any effect on the circulation of the Connaught Telegraph. He replied, "Yes; it has increased it by several hundred; but my duty is the sole reason of my agitation."

At this point the crowd outside began cheering and calling for Daly to appear and make a speech; but in consequence of the advice of Parnell and others he would not do so, as it might jeopardize the cases of the late fellow prisoners. He complained of the prison treatment, which was very severe, the authorities not even allowing him to whistle while walking in the prison yard. He spoke in praise of the fairness of Mr. Monroe, the prosecuting officer.

Mr. Parnell told your correspondent that he thought the prosecution was ill-advised. He believed that the arrests were caused personally by Lord Beaconsfield, without proper information or advice from the Irish government. In any case it could not possibly be successful.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says it is generally believed that if the release of the prisoners is not followed by the exhibition of anything like intolerable defiance the trials will not be at once pressed forward. It is thought that the exhibition of the authority of the law has already done good, which might be dissipated if the government pressed the trials and failed to obtain a conviction.

BONFIRES AND PARADES.

Daly's return to Castletbar will be celebrated by bonfires and other demonstrations throughout the county of Mayo. Mr. Parnell left here to-day, but Messrs. Davitt and Daly will remain until Killen is released. Mr. Parnell has received invitations from all parts of the country to address meetings. His propaganda has been actively carried on in Sligo during the trials. The speeches and other incidents cause increasing excitement in the town. Last night a mob of 3,000 persons paraded the streets, followed by twenty armed constables to prevent the stone-throwing and violence which occurred on the previous night. Mr. Davitt is confident of acquittal if tried at the coming Assizes here, but declares that if his trial be removed to the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin by certiorari he will not expend a farthing in engaging counsel or securing witnesses, as he will be convinced that the Crown is determined to inflict another year's imprisonment upon him. The home rule contingents for the demonstration in London next Sunday will assemble respectively at Broadway, Deptford; the Obelisk, Blackfriars Road; Well-Close Square, Clerkenwell Green, Euston Square, Lisson Grove, Marylebone road and Sloane Square, at such times as will enable them to reach Trafalgar Square at two o'clock P. M. The demonstration will be large if the weather is favorable.

The Executive Committee of the Irish Land League has addressed a manifesto signed by Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, Davitt and others appealing to the Irish farmers for practical assistance in the movement for the redress of the Land law grievances. Balla was illuminated on Wednesday night in honor of Davitt and Daly. An extra police force has been drafted for Meath, in consequence of the authorities having received information of the disturbed condition of several districts.

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, home rule member of Parliament for Dungarvan, who is now in Paris, advocates the formation in Paris of an organization of Irishmen resident there. He hopes soon to be able to announce the establishment of such organization, the primary object of which would be to keep the Continental journals acquainted with the facts of the Irish situation and to appeal to the sympathetic opinion of Europe. There is much dissension among the Liverpool home rulers regarding the holding of a meeting on Saturday. The more peaceable section of the party fear some disturbance.

DRAG HUNTING NEAR BALTIMORE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27, 1879.

An interesting drag hunt took place to-day in Baltimore county, near Green Spring, on the Northern Central Railway. The attendance was large and fashionable, there being fully fifty carriages on the grounds, including four-hands, drags, &c. The distance was three miles, with six or seven jumps. The scent had been well laid and the hounds and hunters made a good run. There were three falls, one lady and two gentlemen going down, but no one was seriously hurt. After the hunt the party took lunch at the residence of Mr. C. Morton Stewart. Fully four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present and about one hundred and fifty took part in the hunt. The riding of the ladies was particularly fine, and the sport soon started to finish was exciting.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27, 1879.

Captain Hickmatt, of the bark Montezuma, who arrived here in the steamer Mar, from the Arctic Sea, like other whalers, fears that the Jeanette may be frozen up in a pack of ice, in which case they have but little hopes of the vessel ever getting out, though the crew may reach a place of safety.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND TWO BADLY BURNED BY AN EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27, 1879.

A terrible explosion startled the residents of Pointe Coupee, in this State, on Wednesday last, which brought at once a large number of persons to the place from whence the sound proceeded, in order to ascertain its cause. Here a dreadful scene met the eyes of the assembled multitude. The residence of Mr. William Knaps, Deputy Recorder of the parish, which stood seven feet high, was struck by a thunderbolt, and the fragments of household furniture of every description were seen scattered far and wide, everywhere through the adjoining yards and even in the field beyond. The roof of the house had been entirely blown off, leaving but a few splinters to show where it once had been. On entering the sitting room a still more painful sight was witnessed. Here Mrs. Evariste Fabre, the mother-in-law of Mr. Knaps, and two of his children—two boys, one three and the other six years old—were found lying on the floor with their bodies burned almost to a crisp, while just beyond Mr. Knaps and a third child were discovered leaning against the wall, both terribly burned. It was some time, in the darkness and confusion which followed, before the cause of the accident could be ascertained. It was then learned that on the evening of the calamity Mr. Knaps had brought home some fifteen pounds of gunpowder and had called upon Mrs. Fabre to assist him in putting it away. The old lady, apparently unconscious of the danger of her position, when smoking a pipe at the time, and a spark from this caused the powder to explode, with all the terrible effects stated. Mrs. Fabre was a most estimable lady, and her death is a loss to the entire parish. She survived the accident only two hours, enduring the while the most dreadful agonies. One of the little boys lived five minutes longer than his mother, and the other lingered for nearly twenty-four hours.

CANADA FOR ENGLISH FARMERS.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 27, 1879.

A despatch by cable from London to the Globe says:—"Several tenant farmers' delegates, who have arrived here from Canada, report very favorably of the capabilities and agricultural enterprise of the Dominion. They recommend Ontario and Quebec to farmers with large capital, and Manitoba and the Northwest as best adapted for young farmers. They speak in high terms of the Dominion generally."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressmen J. C. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan, are at the New York.

Congressman William D. Washburn, of Minnesota, is at the Fifth Avenue. Miss Adelaide Nelson is at the Westminster. General J. B. Friable, of Mexico, and ex-Congressman R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, are at the Windsor. Captain Hains, of the steamship Scythia, is at the Brucetown. General James Craig, of Missouri, is at the Sturtevant. Professor Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Everett.

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